#### THE DRAMA IN FRANCE.

Burning of the Opera House---The Fire Not Without Its Advantages.

New Pieces Coming Out --- Sardou's "Uncle Sam."

#### OFFENBACH'S NEW DIVA, MME. THEO.

The cable will have apprised Americans that the Grand Opera House in Paris was burned down on the night of the 28th ult. It was a right splendid blaze, which lighted up the boulevards with a lurid glare, such as had not been known since the memorable petroleum bonfires which illumined the last days of the Commune. Although it was nearly midnight when the fire broke out, the cafes and restaurants were full, after their wont, and in less than half an hour a crowd of 3,000 persons were iostling one another in and about the network of narrow streets in the midst of which the Opera House was situate. Steam fire engines, with their furnaces aglow, and their living freight of brass helmeted firemen, meanwhile hurried up at the gallop; republican guardsmen on hbrseback ploughed their way through the surf of excited and curious Parisians, praying them, entreating them, roaring to them to stand back; companies of red breeches, nimble-footed infantry, snatched out of sleep by the alarm bugles, ran doubling up to the scene and drove back the crowds in compact lines, right and left and out of harm's way, and soon, with a great clanking of spurs and scabbards, up cantered grizzled old General Ladmirault, the Governor of Paris, and his staff, riding into the very thick of the smoke and sparks, crashing of timber and riot of flames, as if he liked it. Certainly, if a man would wish to be burned out of house and home in the merriest way possible Paris would be the city in which to try the experiment. The Opera House had not been long afire before the shout arose that the flames had caught the block of buildings form ing the Opera Arcade and stretching to the Boulevard des Italiens; and thereupon, to the no small gratification of the assembled sightseers, began a mad scurry of lodgers and householders of both sexes. Mattresses, books, dresses, carpet bags, clothing, valuables of all sorts, down to clocks and vases, were hurled out of windows by their distracted owners; dishevelled women, half-dressed, panic-stricken men in their affrighted servants and velping children tumbled out of doors, dragging furniture after them, hugging parcels or simply giving tongue to add to the general confusion. As the spectators saw, or fancied they saw, that many of the persons who thus ran wild were in no real danger, and, as the scared aspect of some of them was undeniably comic, the irrepressible jocularity of this extraordinary nation found vent at every moment, and any stranger who had suddenly found himself in the crowd while the fire was at its height might have functed the whole thing was

A HUGE SALAMANDRIC MASQUERADE, got up by the government to amuse the people pending the triumphal re-entry into Paris of Henri V., who had not then yet issued the manifes to which shelves his prospects. I should add that politics were not altogether absent from the scene; for rumos of a possible coup d'état had been rife, and when the soldiery began sweeping through the streets at the dead of night timid citizens felt sare the coup d'état had indeed come. Terrified nightcaps might be seen peeping out of windows, and an unmanly bourgeois, whom I met in a small street not far from the fire, was running home uttering exciamations aloud:—"O mon Dieu! It's just as 1 feared! We are going to have barricades and executions again." I am sure if I had followed the fine fellow I should have seen him take up his stand under some doorway, waiting for early news of the fight and preparing to baw! "Vice le Roi!" or "Fice la Republique!" to whichever faction had won the victory. But my present purpose is not to talk politics nor even to describe the fire at the Opera House. All French fires are alike, and the tale of them is soon told in the three words "agitation, tunnilt and jokes." But as to this particular fire it may be remarked that.

"It's an ILL wind that Blows nobody Good." and this burning of the old Opera House in the Rue Lepelletter will be a boon for several reasons. In the first piace it will hasten the completion of that new and beautiful opera house, reared by the architect Garnier, near the Grand Hotel. In the second place it will give the city of Paris an excuse for terminating the Boulevard Haussmann, which the Emperor's government had intended to run right through the Opera House which has just been burned, and which the republican municipality had We are going to have parricades and execusions

Emperor's government had intended to run right through the Opera House which has just been burned, and which the republican municipality had delayed finishing because of the cost of buving up and pulling-down the said Opera House; and third, the completion of the new Opera House and the Boulevard Haussmann will render it obviously necessary to continue that magnificent Avenue de l'Opéra which is to lead from the new Opera House to the Théatre Français, knocking down a multitude of small and tortuous streets on its way. As this last improvement will give the finishing touch to the restored Paris as Napoleon III, dreamed it, and as, moreover, all architectural renovations on this grandiose scale entail numerous sanitary reforms—light, air, better drainage, to say nothing of picturesqueness and gayety—it may truly be said that the fire-flend who applied his torch to the old Opera House was, for once, an agent of good. On the other hand, WILL BE THE POORER BY ONE PLAY HOUSE

and it is also very probable that the fancy dress balls which used to be held at the Opera House every Saturday evening from December to Lent will be soolished. They had long ago degenerated from their pristine splendor, and were beginning to be looked upon as a noisy and rather rowdy nuisance. The temporary transfer of the Opera to the Theatre du Chatelet, near the river (which is a trifle too du Chatelet, near the river (which is a trifle too far off for the dancing ladies, who mostly lived near the Rue Lepelletier), will afford the manager, Halangier, or rather the government, whose agent he is, a pretext for closing the carnival balls for ever. No more shall we see young Frenchmer stalk through the streets of a winter night arrayed as clowns or wearing fantastic helmets with plumes a yard high; no more card board noses, grinning masks or faming beards, blue, violet and carrot; no more sprightly ladies dressed as peasant carrot; no more sprightly tadies dressed as peasant girls, columbines or sporting men's clothes. Mo-raitty will be the gainer, and perhaps pure frolic, too; for the opera balls had been for the last ten years a somewhat ghastly sight of forced merri-ment and undiguisable weariness.

A SUBSTANTIAL LOSER BY THE FIRE is poor Ambroise Thomas, the composer. On the morrow of the day when the Opera was burned his "Hamiet?" was to have been performed for the one

was to have been performed for the or h time, and he was to have received mainter, was to have been performed for the one hundredth time, and he was to have received a bonus of \$3,000 from his musical publishers. This senus is now adjourned for perhaps a twelve-month, for it so happens that all the scenery and costumes of "Hamilet" were burned. The scenery and properties saved were those of "Le Prophète," "Guillaume Teil," and "Robert le Diable;" also nart of the scenery of M. Mermet's new opera "Joan of Arc," which was to have been brought out next week. It will be performed all the same in January, and with the three operas above named will probably give the stapic entertainment at the Chatelet Opera till the new house be inaugurated. I may obser e that the opera in Paris is mainly supported by State subsidies; it receives from government \$160,000 a year, and the manager is bound by treaty to bring out at least one new opera of four or five acts every winter. The other subsidized theatres are the Theatre Francais, which receives \$40,000. These subsidies are very beneficial, for there can be no doubt that without them no grand operas of Meyerbeer or Rossini, and no plays of Cornelle or Mollere could be performed before a French public with pecuniary profit. ATY POORT.
THE POPULAR TASTE RUNS TOWARDS LIGHT COMEDY

ary profit.

THE POPULAR TASTE RUNS TOWARDS LIGHT COMEDY AND OPERRITA.

The kings of the stage are Dumas. Sardon, Meilhac, Haievy, Offenbach, Hervé, Vasseur and Lecoq; and these eight gentlemen—four writers and lour composers—divide pretty equally between them the gigantic receipts drawn from the 16 Parisian theatres which devote themselves to light productions. M. Sardou will on Monday next bring out at the Vandeville his long promised "Uncle Sam," which was prohibited by M. Thiers out of deference to the American people, whose institutions M. Sardou has sought to satirize; and in about a fortnight the Varietes Theatre will perform a grand anti-republican comedy, by the same author, called "Les Merveilleuses." In the latter piece it is his own countrymen, the French, whom M. Sardon ridicules, and the public may confidently expect some riots and fights among the audience such as signalized the early performances of "Rabagas." Meauwhile M. Dumas has a new piece on the stocks for the Gymnase—a piece advocating divorce, a blessed panacea for matrimonial evils which French laws do not authorize—and M. Odenbach is attending to the rehearsals of a new operetts about the Shah, "Can-Jan-Khan." At the Théatre Français those two excelient authors, MM. Angier and Sandeau, are about to produce their "Jean de Thomeray," a comedy-drama, which treats of a young spendthrift of the Second Kimbles. translorated

it is said that M. Victor Hugo is about to startle the public with a grand historical tragedy, in five acts, christened "Washington." So, on the whole, the Parisians have plenty of amusement in store for the coming cold season, and, despite its politi-cal troubles, this city will continue to be the head-quarters of mirth as of yore. One word before I finish about

finish about

MADAME THEO,
the new diva of Offenbach's pieces, who is certainly destined before long to cross the Atlantic and charm New York. She is fair-haired and dainty, a winsome, blue eyed, smiling little thing, who won the heart of all Paris on the first night of her appearance some 10 weeks ago, and has continued to improve steadily in public lavor ever since. She is a great improvement on Mile. Schneider, who is growing a trifle too old and was always somewhat coarse, and she is by several cubits superior to that handsome but hoydenish young lady, Mile. Blanche d'Antigny, who is the pet heroine of M. Herve's operettas. Mme. Theo has all the French qualities of refinement, good taste and deficacy. She is every inch an artiste and half the withings of the city have already composed madriguis in her honor, while such papers as the Figuro and Gaulois go into frantic extractions of the city have already composed madriguis in her honor, while such papers as the Piguro and Gaulois go into frantic extractions of the city have already with the voice of a nightingale—a curtous image, in truth, but French journalists have ever been inventive.

#### THE LONDON THEATRES.

A New Comedy-Drama at the Court-"The Beautiful Mrs. Rousby" (Vide Photograph)-Premier Gladstone Hit Off at the Olympic-Age Cannot Wither Mr. Charles Mathews-An American Citizen Overcome by British Loyalty-A Favorite Old House in the

Market. LONDON, Oct. 30, 1873. One by one the London theatres are opening for the winter season, and though, no doubt, the managers are reserving their trump cards for a later period, when town shall be more full and business orisher, there is plenty of pleasant amusement to be had. When Christmas pantomime was far more universal than it is at present, managers were in ,the habit of deferring the opening of their theatres as late as possible, and, without thinking of money making, were content if they could keep the accounts balanced, relying on Christmas and the pantomime for their profits. This, however, is no longer the case, save at Drury Lane, where the rule still maintains; at the other houses a certain class of entertainment, burlesque, revue or spectacle, is produced at Christmas time as an attraction for the children and the holiday makers; but a far-seeing manager now selects no special period for his coup, finding among indigenous Lonioners and the ever arriving excursionists a sufficient audience to welcome anything good, bad or eccentric, which may happen to hit the public "ALONE," AT THE COURT.

The Court Theatre, a prettly little bandbox, situate in Sloane square, far away on the southwestern confines of civilization, has produced the novelty of the week, in the shape of a three act comedy drama, called "Alone." The authors are Messrs. Pal grave Simpson and Herman Merivale-the former an old stager, the latter a young gentleman who, for the first time, comes forward in his own proper name, having hitherto been winning his dramatic spurs under a pseudonym. They are indebted for their plot to a French comedy by Scribe, "La Lectrice," but they have succeeded in giving the story an English garb, though they have falled to away with much in it that is preposterous and absurd. An elderly colonel, blind and misanthrophic, is living "alone" at Torquay. His misanthrophy is not due entirely to his blindness. He imagines his daughter to have run away from school with a man who has not married her, and he consequently hates the human race, and flies into the most terrible paroxysms of rage on every possible occasion. In a young lady, who comes to him recommended as a reader, the public recognizes the daughter, and speedily learns that both the young lady and the young gentleman, from whom she had separated immediately, have been much belied. The girl had no intention of elopement, but started off on the receipt of a letter announcing the dangerous illness of her fatner; the cavaller had attended the rendezvous on the receipt of a letter purporting to be an assignation made by the lady. After the necessary amount of mental agony on all sides the forger of these epistles, a jealous school companion of the heroine, confesses her crime, the Colonel being at the same time mercifully restored to sight through the skill of a somewhat flippant doctor, who forms a con-necting link between the principal personages. This is a pretty little story, and it is very well acted. Mr. George Rignold looks like a gentieman and conveys the idea of blindness without those unpleasant contortions which usually accompany such an assumption; he is occasionally a little exaggerated in his irascibility, but his outbreaks are at least more natural than those of the stick brandishing hoarsely bellowing old theatrical mil-taires to whom we are accustomed. Miss o'Berne plays the daughter with unexaggerated force and of a somewhat flippant doctor, who forms a conplays the dagater with discass a capricious widow in a style successibily modelled on that of Mrs. Bancroft. A sponging, toadying hanger-on of the Coloner's is played by Mr. Chifford Cooper with an amount of natural perception and humor which leads one to look upon him as an acquisition to the London stage. The worst thing about the little piece—and consequently that which has attained the greatest praise from the majority of the critics—is the dialogue, which bristles with rudeness so palpable and so gross as to be necessarily stall to the existence of any society in which it was permitted. This style of conversation, originated by the late Mr. Robertson and improved upon by Mr. H. J. Byron, is considered to be "epigrammatic," whereas it is simply insolent and unnatural. eeling, and Miss Litton enacts a capricio

The ROUSBYS AT THE PRINCESS'S.

Some time ago Mr. Tom Taylor, the dramatist, visited the island of Jersey and discovered Mr. and Mrs. Rousby, who were acting there, Mrs. Rousby is a lady with a very handsome face and a very small knowledge of the dramatic art. Mr. Rousby is Mrs. Rousby's husband, a gentleman who under one name or another had been acting about the provinces for several years and vainly attempting to get an opening in London. That opening, owing to Mr. Taylor's influence, was accorded to the aspirants; for them Mr. Taylor wrote two plars, "Twixt Axe and Crown" and "Joan of Arc." which were produced at the Queen's Theatre with a factitious success. It was admitted by those who knew anything about it that Mrs. Rousby could not act at all and that Mr. Rousby was a third-rate imitation of Mr. Charles Kean; but there was no doubt that Mrs. Rousby looked wonderfully picturesque and handsome in the headdress of the Princess Elizabeth and in the armor of Joan of Arc, and the public, which is always marvellously lenient to the artistic shortcomings of a pretty woman, tore with her and her ausband for a time. Mr. and Mrs. Rousby have now returned to London after a lengthened absence and are playing in "Twixt Axe and Crown" at the Princess'. I reserve further comment upon them until the production of Griselda," a new play in blank verse by Miss Braddon, which is announced jop next menth.

Regular theatre frequenters mustered in force on Monday night at the Olympic, where a buriesque entitled "Richelieu Redressed" was announced for production. It was anticipated that Mr. Righton, who had previously a cleyer imitation of THE ROUSBYS AT THE PRINCESS'S.

production. It was anticipated that Mr. Riguton, who had previously given a clever imitation of Mr. Irving, would parody the great actor in his newest part. The burlesque turned out, however, to have little or nothing to do with Bulwer's piay, and to be a political skit. Mr. Righton was very happily made up for Mr. Gladstone, and the politics of the present ministry and the recent electioneering tactics of the conservatives were very happily but of. We are likely to have a good deal of this We are likely to have a good deal of this humor, the taste for which was inaugu

ing factics of the conservatives were very happily hit off. We are iskely to have a good deal of this kind of humor, the taste for which was inaugurated by the "Happy Land."

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

The perennai Mr. Charles Mathews is just completing another successful engagement at the Galety, and though within six weeks he will attain his 70th year there does not seem to be the slightest making on in his vivacity. I had heard that, his voice was failing a little and that he had lost somewhat of his incomparable finesse, but when I saw him the other night in "The Game of Speculation" there was not the smallest trace of any feebleness in delivery or manner, while his style was what it ever has been—the perfection of artiess art. It is understood that Mr. Mathews has achieved a handsome fortune and that a recent legacy has largely added to his means, but his fondness for his profession is such that he has no intention of relinquishing it. He will spend the winter at Nice, and in the cusuing spring he purposes being ready for work again.

The FRENCH PLAYS.

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The prench plays.

Messrs. Valnay and Pitron, who, for the last two or three seasons, have catered for the London lovers of the French drama—in the original, be it always understood—have commenced a new season at the Holborn Theatre. This is an uniortunate locality for their patrons, who are mostly to be found among the upper classes, and at present no striking novelty has been produced, while the company is rather weak.

RIVIERE'S CONCERTS.

The promenade concerts, which, under the direction of M. Riviere, have been carried on for nearly three months at Covent Garden Theatre, have been attended with singular success. This is owing to the fact that the tastes of all, the lovers of the classical and the tune-whistiers in the streets, are at different times consulted. You may hear Beethoven one night and Offenbach the next, while the grand instrumental morecover are divided by the vocalization of Mine. Carlotta l'atty or Mr.

Levy's double tonguing execution on the cornet. Saturday night last was given up to the masic of Wales. There were Welsh choral singers and Welsh harpers, with names of twenty consonants without a single vowel among them. There were luly 3,060 people present, and when the band played Mr. Brinley Richard's grand hyma, "God Bless the Prince of Wales!" led by the composer in person, all stood up and joined in chorus. The effect was electrical. An American friend accompanied me there, and, on looking round, I found him with open mouth chorussing away, "Yet still the cry re-echoes, Go-o-od bless the Pri-ince of Wa-a-a-les." "Hallo!" I said, "What are you after this is nothing to do with you." "I beg your pardon," he replied, "I was so carried away that Pm (improper word) if I could help it."

THE PROVINCES.

I'm (improper word) if I could help it."

THE FROVINCES.

Some of the cest metropolitan actors are now on their provincial tour. Newcastle-on-Tyne is doubly blessed, with Mr. Buckstone and the Haymarket Company at the Royal and Mr. Webster with the Adelphi company at the Tyne. The sempiternal Mmc. Celeste is playing the undying "Green Bushes" at Manchester. Miss Ada Cavendish has taken the "New Magdalen" to Scarborough. Mr. Barry Sullivan is playing legitimate tragedy to enormous houses in Dublin.

TO LET.

enormous houses in Dublin.\*

For the first time within the memory of man the Adeiphi Theatre, the chosen home of streng melodrama and rattling farce, is to let, hir. Webster, its proprietor, finding himself too old to give the necessary attention to its management. The rent is £4,000 (\$20,000) a year.

#### THE NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The executors of the estate of the late Mr. Peter Gilsey have erected, in Twenty-eighth street and Broadway, on the site of the Apollo Hall, a theatre for Mr. Augustin Daly. The building has a frontage of 60 feet on Twenty-eighth street and 65 feet in the rear, and is 160 feet deep, divided into the vestibule of 20 fees; the house, 70 feet; the stage, 40, and the green room 30 feet. The division walls are built of brick, 20 and 16 inches thick, covered to the roof, and form, with iron doors and shutters a very valuable addition to the fire proof qualities of the building. The scene room and painters' gal leries are in a building adjoining the stage, 22x45 feet in size. The height of the house, from floor to ceiling, is 56 feet. The stage has a height 62 feet, with a drop of 20 feet, the stage entrance being from Twenty-ninth The dressing rooms are in the street. second and third stories, over the green room, and the wardrobe in the fourth story. All are well lighted and supplied with all requisites—such as water, &c. The dressing rooms, manager's office, &c., are accessible from the Iwenty-ninth street entrance. The building is well ventilated by large registers, windows and ventilating skylights. means of egress are so ample and direct that the house can be emptied in less than two minutes.

The front has a portico of double columns, sur

mounted with a balustrade, forming a balcony on

the second story, under which are the seven pairs of large doors. The doors connect directly with the staircases and prevent crowding the vestibule during the exit of the audience. The centre doors only are opened for ingress, and lead directly into the grand vestibule, 20 feet wide, and extending across the entire front. The ceiling of the vestibule is open in the centre and enclosed with a handsome balustrade, giving a view of the second story vestibule, with its elaborate frescoes. The covered ceilings will be nandsomely decorated in fresco. To the right and left in the first story vestibule are spacious staircases, which lead to the upper "vestibule" and the first and second galleries, and in the centre of the first vestibule is the entrance to the parquet. At the sides of the centre doors are the ticket offices, fitted up in panel work of white and gold and embossed plate glass marked with medallions. On entering the parquet the proscenium is seen, with its three tiers of double boxes on either side, with balconies, columns and capitals, all richly decorated, the pediments supporting Cupids with emblems, which, as well as the whole interior, are designed in the style of the late Renaissance. The proscenium arch is supported by a pair of beautiful caryatides, and the arch over the boxes with brackets, held up by large fauns, which, with the proscenium and its boxes and their rich draperies, columns, capitals and decorations will form a fine specimen of decorative architec ture. The seats in the parquet are divided by a wide central aisle and a passage leading along the wall on either side, connects with the first tier of proscenium boxes. At the entrance of the parquet are placed eight French boxes, raised above quet are placed eight French boxes, raised above the floor, seating from four to six persons each. The seats are of iron, rically uphoistered and of unusually large size and made expressly for this theatre. The parquet will seat about 600 persons besides what the proscenium boxes will accommodate. The first circle seats about 400, besides having ample standing room and the large vestibule. The seats throughout are of iron, the same as those in the parquet, and there is not a seat in the house that has not a perfect view of the stage. The second gallery will seat about 500 persons.

The upper vestibule resembles the lower one, except in the closed arch ceiling, painted to resemble a floral temple. The vestibule connects by means of French windows with an open balcony, supported'by the portico below, leading across the en-

by four large gas candelabras. This vestibule can be thrown open towards the stage by means of large double folding doors, giving a fine view across the house and stage, forming not only a delightful promenade, but excellent standing room in case of a crowled attendance. The iron gallery railing is promenade, but excellent standing room in case of a crowded attendance. The iron gallery railing is very attractive, of graceful design, left open above the lower half, and made of festoons and ornaments in relief. The columns are so placed as not to interfere with the view, and are richly decorated with masks, garlands, flowers, &c. From the first circle landing is the door to the ladies' dressing room, which fronts on Twenty-eighth eighth street, and is 20x24 feet. It is a handsome parlor, with dressing room attached, and will be elegantly upholstered and turnished in crimson satin.

parlor, with dressing room attached, and will be elegantly uphoistered and turnished in crimson satin.

The stairs connect directly with the second gallery and family circle, the front portion of the second gallery and the tamily circle arranged with sofas elegantly uphoistered. Above is the covered ceiling carried over to the wall by a large cove, and in the centre a half dome of 25 feet diameter, which not only gives light and a decorative field for the artist but is also a gigantic ventilator. It is surmounted by a large ejector 10 feet in diameter and four square side ventilators. This is all connected with the attic, which extends over the entire auditorium, and also connected with a large ventilator in front, giving a complete circulation of air without the aid of windows or doors. The grand ceiling is painted in perspective to represent one of the early open air theatres with its colonnade and rich supporting figures, and above all is a beautiful sky with floating Cupids. The space above the procenium arch will be decorated by a fresco representing the Olympian games, being as it were a companion piece to the ceiling. The theatre will be additionally ventilated from the side windows and registers in summer in connection with the half dome in the ceiling, and in winter if will be ventilated and heated with cold air passed over steam pipes at a low temperature through some registers in the floors and side walls, by which, with the dome, an even temperature through some registers in the floors and side walls, by which, with the dome, an even temperature through some registers in the floors and side walls, by which, with the dome, an even temperature through some registers in the floors, and all the flatures will be placed benind the seats on the side winds so as to give the audience a comfortable view of the stage, Lights will also be introduced in the half dome in such a manner as to give a soft light to the auditorium below without the jets being directly in iron tof the stage, with hose, &c., complete. T The stairs connect directly with the second gal

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

"The Babes in the Wood" is to be the name of the new spectacular pantomime which is to follow "The Black Crook" at Niblo's.

Mr. Edwin Booth will continue his performances at Booth's Theatre during the week, playing Brutus, one of his best impersonations.

Miss Carlotta Leclereq has made a genuine suc cess as Mercy Merrick in Mr. Wilkie Collins' drama, 'The new Magdalen," at the Broadway Theatre. Miss Kate Field will deliver a lecture in Dr. Por ter's church, Bedford avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., tomorrow evening. The subject she has chosen for the entertainment is Charles Dickens. This will be Miss Fleid's first appearance as a lecturer in this vicinity for two years.

This eventur there will be a concert at the Li-

reum Theatre under the direction of Mr. P. I. | brush. Mister Nast can get dem by axing for Eben, bandmaster of the Seventy-first regiment. The best feature of the entertainment will be the performances of Señor Delgado, the Mexican violinist. An orchestra of 60 pieces will be

The Strakosch Italian Opera troupe will again appear in operatic concert at Wallack's Theatre, this evening. Mile. Torriani and Miss Annie Louise Cary, M. Capoul, M. Maurel, and Signor Del Puente are the artists who are to sing; Signor Morosini will be the pianist, and the entire orchestra is to perform

"A Flash of Lightning" will hold the boards at the Grand Opera House another week, when it will be replaced by the Christmas pantomime, in which Mr. G. L. Fox is to appear as clown. The dea of the pantomime is said to be Humpty Dumpty's journey round the world. It is said that nothing in the way of pantomime was even seen

in this city to equal this latest effort of Mr. Fox. Mr. McWade, whose performance of Rip Van Winkle is artistic, if not strictly original in conception, is closing his present engagement at the Olympic Theatre. He will be followed by Mr. Edwin Adams as Enoch Arden. In this creation of the poet Tennyson platonism is prettily, if vaguely expressed, and vehement marital jealousies inferentially rebuked, though, it is to be feared,

with poor effect. Mr. Lester Wallack has been playing Hugh Chalcote in "Ours" for a week with remarkable sucess, both in its business and artistic aspects. In accordance with the programme adopted at the beginning of the present comedy season at Wallack's, the new comedy will yield to the old next week. Mr. Charles Mathews' adaptation of Foote's famous comedy "The Liar," with Mr. Wallack as

Young Wilding, is next in order. These two weeks, last week and this, seem to be the concert time of the season. Last night were Theodore Thomas' symphony concert at Steinway Hall, and the Philharmonic concert; tonight the "sacred concerts" noticed in other places; and on Tuesday, the 18th inst., Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment Band will appear for the first time in concert, while Theodore Thomas and soloists will cater to the musical Brooklynites at Dr. Scudder's church.

After a very successful run Mr. George Fawcett Rowe's comedy-drama, "The Geneva Cross," has been withdrawn from the boards of the Union Square Theatre, and to-morrow evening Mr. W. S. Gilbert's fairy comedy, "The Wicked World," takes its place. Mr. Gilbert's play is an exceedingly beautiful poem, and its successful run in London gives assurance also that it is an excellent acting play. The scenes are all in fairyland—that land where every fairy has a mortal counterpart. The fairies have every gift except love, their love being only sisterly affection. There is a law in fairyland-an old and almost obsolete statute-which permits the mortal counterparts of such fairles as visit the earth to be summoned to the fairy realms during the absence of the fairies' queen. Selene, accordingly, summons Sir Ethais and Sir Phillon to her dominions during the absence of mairy Ethais and fairy Phillon. The scenes which follow are the earthly story of desperate love and intrigue and jealousy. At the end of twenty-four hours the fairies have had such experiences of the blessing or love that after the mortals are dismissed they refuse the gift which their king was about to confer upon them. Miss Clara Morris is to play

#### STARVATION'S TALE.

Remarkable National Gratitude to the Blackboard Martyr.

#### BALM FOR NAST IN GILEAD.

A Vacancy in the Chalk Business TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Please find a self-explaining but valuable suggestion as my second contribution to the Nash fund. I found it in one of the papers :-

There has just died in London a man who made his living by drawing pictures, with chalk, on the sidewalks and hiring them out by the day to the highest bidders, who received in aims from the passers by the means to pay their reut.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 15, 1873.

#### A Legislator's Tears of Sympathy. COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-My bowels of compassion have been stirred to their inmost depths by the knowledge of the hufoolish enough to think that it was from choice that he degraded his talents, but sad reflection over my own misfortunes teaches me differently, and likewise to be charitable. and likewise to be charitable.
Enclosed please find a Confederate note for \$5
for his benefit. I might send greenbacks, but our
State officials have swamped all these, and we
have nothing left us but the memory of bygone

days.
If sympathy will do him any good put me down If sympathy will do him any good put me down for any amount of that, to be paid on demand. I have been a member of the Legislature ever since reconstruction, but this is the worst year for business I have seen—seventeen days in session and not a good job yet. I wish this financial stringency was over. Confidentially, yours, Senator BRINDLETAIL.

#### Multiform Charity. NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1873. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD:-

Please acknowledge the following articles for the benefit of the fallen artist:-One clothespin, one bootjack, empty cigar box, one toothpick, two sents' worth of raisins, seven-eighths of a nutmeg, three cents' worth of washing soda, half yard of paper muslin, two corks; one bustle, to carry his oox of chalk on; pair of earrings; one ring to put box of chalk on; pair of earrings; one ring to put in his nose, to keep him from rooting; one ounce paregoric, one pair of garters, tail of codfish, one bone, one cart rung, half pound of bacon; paper collar, very little worn; two shingle nails; one gas burner, only three years in use; one box of matches, slightly damaged (by fire); half pail of coal, bundle straw, one dead mocking bird; one pair caico slippers, for the winter; one cow hide, to make gloves; top of seltzer bottle; one second-hand shirt, open on either side; three mushrooms and a lamp chimney, corkscrew (no handle), one ticket to go up in a bailoon and take a breeze (Projessor Donaldson's). I send these few articles with a willing heart, and hope they will do him the good for which they are intended. P. DOYLE,

AUBURN, Nov. 10, 1873.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-Seeing the curse of some unnow power has undoubtly failing on Mr. Nast and our knoble sezor home he has so faithfulle served fails to reconise his depiorble condishion I feel it my duty to come to the rescue, I theirfore enclose one pinney stamp which seeing our knoble sezor has ishew speshew payment he will realise more truble in gitting it payment he will realise more truble in gitting it exchanged for hard cash allthough this cold winter may hang heavyly on his hands which he through the journal of siveleseation has don someuch to bring a bout though the winter's wind may whisle through his tat ted coat and poverty may stare him in the face do not veary from the path of the writches for I can asure him that hard is the road of the egresser.

CAPPER John.

Anburn State Prison.

#### A Currency Relie of War Times. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

Desiring to assist struggling merit, no matter there found, and observing that you were getting up a Nast fund, I enclosed a 50 cent note, issued by our beloved State during the late disturbance, and known in general as "Nothin Shorter"-play on the known in general as "Nothin shorter" —play on the Governor's name. One peculiarity of this kind of money is that a hoss won't eat it, the net cening established in this wise:—One of the Fifteenth cavalry, Biles' regiment, being in a weaving way, placed in his horse's trough all the different kinds of paper money then in circulation here, among which was Confedetate money, all the railroad notes, cotton money, and many other sorts, including the enclosed bill. The galiant steed munched away, eating everything straight along until he came to it, when he ceased at once, and no persuaders, though liberally applied, could make him stomach "Shorter." Therefore we have deemed it but fitting that it should form part of the Nast testimonial. Truly yours.

#### A Fellow Calling Makes Us Wondrous Kind.

MISTER EDITOR-Sinse der extras is a comin out want to go out of der boot blak bussnes and i Mart to mak Wister Nest a becach of the box an | per nections a citizens, nomination for Mater.

A Pill and a Cent. NOVEMBER 14, 1873,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HEBALD :-Enclosed please find one cent, also one pill, the voluntary contributions of a friend of poor Tom's. The first may be used to relieve any present suf-ferings of that neglected genius, and the latter to repair any dam-age his sufferings have laid him heir to.

Dr. DOSE-EM.

#### TROTTING AT FLEETWOOD PARK

Three trotting races were started at Fleetwood Park yesterday afternoon, and two of them were decided, but the third one was postponed on ac-

The first trot was for norses that had never beaten 2:38 under the saddle, which had five starters. These were Dan Mace's bay gelding Sherman, H. Hynard's black mare Betsey, J. Murphy's sorrel geiding Sorrel Jake, J. Klot's brown mare Ledger Girl and W. E. Week's chestnut gelding Dick Yates. The betting was brisk on the race, Betsey selling for the highest figure. She won two heats and Sherman three and the race.

The second event was a match for \$400, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between Jerry Chickering's bay gelding Pet and L. Devoe's chest

HORSE NOTES.

The race unfinished on Friday at White Plains between the 2:35 horses, which was postponed by the judges until Monday, was claimed yesterday by the driver of Tanner Boy, who had scored two heats. The horse was jogged over the track under the belief that the race could not be postponed over one day, and his owner insists that he won the race and claims the purse.

#### RACING IN AUSTRALIA.

SYDNEY, Australia, Sept. 6, 1873. The racing season was opened on the 30th ult. by the Australian Jockey Club's spring meeting at Randwick, when, for the first time in colonial history, a horse owned by a Governor contested for the "blue ribbon." Pitz Yattendon, owned by Sir Hercules Robinson, started first lavorite for the Derby and finished fourth, the winner being found in Benvolia, the representative of South Australia. There was greater excitement regarding the Spring Stakes, for which everything was scratched except the champion horses of Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide. The Ace, doing battle for the latter city, was leading until the finish, when Dagworth came with a rush, won on the post by a head, amid tremendous cheers for the local blood, Hamlet, the Victorian entry, taking third place. On Thurs-day last the Great Metropolitan Handican of \$1,000 day last the Great Metropolitan Handicap of \$1,000 and a sweepstakes of \$50 each was run and resulted in a victory jor Horatio, stable companion to Dagworth. Both are owned by Ettle De Mestre, the first American domiciled in Australia. The Governor's colt carried off two good stakes—the Maiden Plate and the Produce Stakes.

### IRON-CLAD SHIPS AT SEA.

French Iron-Clad After a Voyage • to Australia.
A special correspondence to the Herald, dated at Sydney, Australia, on September 6, reports as

The visit of the French iron-clad Atalanta to this The visit of the French iron-clad Atalanta to this port is not without interest to those who are endeavoring to solve the question of ships vs. guns. She is a vessel of the original European type, a wooden bull, plated with ron, and having an external sheating of timber, overlaid with copper at and about the water line. Vessels of this class were considered good for any amount of ocean cruising, and the Atalanta has proved herself to be cruising, and the Atsianta has proved herself to be comparatively a fair sea-going vessel as well as a formidable antagonist viewed from a distance. Her present cruise has demonstrated that she is faulty in construction, besides entailing an expenditure here of some \$30,000. The first encounter with Atlantic waves caused her hull to work so much that some of the outer sheathing buckled and washed off. This was replaced at Rio Janeiro, only to be again stripped during the next gale she met, and on being docked it was found necessary to remove the whole of the outside woodwork and substitute Australian hardwood sheathing, fastened to the armor plates with screw bolts at intervals of four feet, the whole being covered over with extra thicknesses of feit and sheathed with copper. As her present voyage will extend to San Francisco, the naval authorities there will have an opportunity of judging whether the new plan can Francisco, the navai authorities there will have an opportunity of indiging whether the new plan has proved more efficient than that of the French builders. The Admiral appears satisfied with it, and also with the facilities possessed for docking and repairing a vessel of her size in Sydney.

### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Commissioner Van Nort, of the Department of Public, Works, makes the following statement of public moneys received by that department during the week ending yesterday (Saturday) :-For Croton water rent and penalties..... Total

# COMPTROLLER GREEN'S RECEIPTS.

Comptroller Green reports the following pay ments into the City and County Treasury:-Taxes of 1878 and water rents \$224,607
Arrears of taxes, assessments and interest. 7,033
Collection of assessments and interest. 8,033
Water rents and fees. 2,122
Vaulis permits. 2,122
Market rents and fees, interest on bonds and mortgages &c. 551 mortgages, &c.
Licenses, Mayor's office
Fines and fees—First District Court.....

#### THE TEACHERS' SALARIES. Comptroller Green yesterday transmitted to the

Board of Education warrants amounting to \$220,000 for the payment of the teachers in the

# EAILROAD ACCIDENT.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15, 1873. At 11 o'clock to-day, as a freight train was passing over the junction bridge which crosses the Schuyikill above Gray's Ferry, one of the cars ieft the track and, striking an iron column, broke a portion of the bridge, precipitating three cars loaded with stone into the river. Fortunately no person was injured. The road is a branch of the Fennsylvania Railroad, and leads to a freight depot on the Belaware River.

### A POLITICAL HONOR DECLINED.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 15, 1873. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield Rep

## SEAMENS' RIGHTS

A Curious Procession of Tars at the City Hall-Mayor Havemeyer's Perplexity.

Protest Against the Sailor's Exchange Institution-Who Will Look After Poor Jack?

A procession of seamen, firemen and others assembled yesterday in the City Hall Park and marched the streets afterward by way of protesting against the institution called the "Sallers' Exchange," in Cherry street. There might have been about 300 in the procession, which was headed by the little vessel called the "Red, White and Blue," mounted on a truck and manned by several sailor boys. A strip of muslin, suspended between the masts, was inscribed "In distress," and if the pre-carious situation of the tiny craft on the old truck that bore her through the streets was intended to be signified by the notice it was quite in keeping. Either the "sailors" in the procession had been a long time ashore and had adopted the dress of landsmen or had worn out their marine suits, for there was a noticeable absence of the Jack tar costume, and in place of bine shirts and mop caps were many very ordinary overcoats, like unto those worn by car drivers, and wide-a-wake hats, common to 'longshoremen.

A LARGE CROWD of spectators assembled on the steps of the City Hall. It was much the same crowd as may always be found at the dull season of the year in this locality, whenever there is any sight to be seen, and the Mayor is expected to make his appearance and deliver a speech. When the sailors' procession detarted, and there was nothing more for the crowd to hear or witness, a Cuban demonstration fortunately sprung up and afforded some intellectnal entertainment for the remainder of the afternoon, At about one o'clock Mayor Havemeyer made his appearance at the top of the steps leading down from the City Hail. He appeared a little confused at first, as if he did not quite comprehend the character of the assemblage before him. The tars were also a little confused, not knowing exactly how to commence and splice an acquaintance with His Honor. The delay, however, was but momentary. The tail end of the procession moved in the direction of where the Mayor stood, led by A HILARIOUS TAB.

with a wooden splinter in his hand, singing out to the venerable Havemeyer, "Here we are, mate; come along, lads," at the same time taking a hitch in the rear spare room of his partaloons, and moving forward to ascend the steps as if he were about to climb the ratlines of a ship. Two police men thought it just as well to take charge of this gallant tar and deprive him of the chance of acting as spokesman. The Mayor put his glasses up and laughed, and began to wonder what kind of a marine view this was. A boarding house proprietor jumped into the breach at this moment and exclaimed, "Mr. Mayor, you see before you the gallant tollers of the sea, the glory of America, who come here in their majesty to remonstrate against the cruelty to which they are subjected," and something more to that effect. His Honor smiled a curious smile, which seemed to express the idea "sold" very plainly, but like a brave old hero he stood his ground, and went down in his overcoat for a speech, which was as follows:—

I am not a sailor, a shipmate or a shipowner, nor has the business of my life made me way or with the shipping interests of chiserver of passing events in earlier years. I have some recollection of the relations which the shipping interests of chiserver of passing events in earlier years. I have some recollection of the relations which existed between the captain in the barbor and the shipping Act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners whose duty it is to superintend the shipping Act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners whose duty it is to superintend the shipping act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners whose duty it is to superintend the shipping act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners whose duty it is to superintend the shipping act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners whose duty it is to superintend the shipping act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners whose duty it is to superintend the shipping act, provides for the appointment of shipping sommissioners wh the venerable Havemeyer, "Here we are, mate; come along, lads," at the same time taking a hitch

individual the power and invests it in official irresponsibility in the power and invests it in official irresponsibility in the power and invests it in official irresponsibility in the power and in the power and in the power and which that sailors or the followers of any other calling require laws to govern them outside the general laws which are designed to regulate the intercourse of mousing the common rights of our common humanity—leaving every man to pursue his own calling in his own way and under such rules and regulations as each man or body of men may find from experience to be for the common interest of all. Laws may be right in their object, but all wrong in the way in which they are administered. From all I can learn you complain rather of the manner in which the law is administered than of the law itself. If such be the case you are not without a remedy, and I suggest that you consider this question with great care before you ask for a change in the law which generally may be very good. And, in pushing your case do not permit it to be allied with that of others. There are those who would take advantage of

whilsten patenty to your petition and secure you are justly entitled.

TALK AMONG THE TARS.

In the crowd outside of the procession were a good many genuine tars who denounced both Duncan and the procession impartially. One of these said, "If these fellows in the procession were to come out like that in Liverpool and do the work of the shipmasters and boarding house masters as they are doing now, they'd get stoned to death. These are not sailors. If this Exchange was in other hands but Duncan's, who don't know enough about sailors, it would be the best thing at all for the men that ship out of this port. Formerly sailors had to pay a bonus to a shipmaster or a boarding house master to get a place on a ship, perhaps \$10 or \$20 or as high as \$50, but now he can get his ship for 50 cents or about that. The Exchange, properly managed, is a splendid taing for the protection of the sailors, and there is no use this trying to run it down, but Duncan isn't the man to carry it our right."

The drift of discussion among the tars on the outside of the procession was that the demonstration was a humbug as representing the sailors, and that it was in the interest of boarding houses and shipping masters, at the same time that Mr. Duncan's management was generally called in question.

THE TARKY BANNERS.

As the procession moved off the following banners, carried according to their order here, came in view:—

First—We are but a few of the many, all toilers

As the procession moved on the following ban-ners, carried according to their order here, came in view:—

First—We are but a few of the many, all tollers of the sea, who ask Congress to repeal the Shipping Act; give us the law as it was; Jack will be no man's slave.

and for Felons Second—Shangaeing subsided at the che Crimean war, but was again revived appointment of Shipping Commissioners. Third—The spirit of the deep spoke thus to Jack, "Beware of the coming vampire," and Jack replied, "We fear not, we trust in God and Congress."

Fourth—The spirit of the deep again speaks thus, "The vampire is lattening on you," and Jack answers, "Yes, but God will destroy it through Congress."

After 1874 repeal/
Fifth—The spirit of the deep will speak thus,
"The vampire is destroyed," and we'll answer fervently, "God bless Congress."
Sizin—Will Congress show us they meant well in making this law by now repealing it?
Seventh—For sale, freight or charter, the United States Seaman's Exchange.
Captain CHARLES C. PHILANTROPHY.
Eighth—The petition for repeal will remain open for signers at 61 South street until November 29, 1873.

Ninth-We, the steamship men, denounce the act. Whath—We, the steamsup men, denouted to what protection did we ask or receive? Why should we support these uniformed variets or their "pensioned master" out of our hard earnings? Tenth—Steamship Columbia. Twenty per cent for each and fifty cents each to Duncan from poor married men, and that is called further protection.

The speaker who succeeded the Mayor was a Captain Osborn. He made a few vigorous remarks denouncing the tyranny of the act of Congress which established the sailors' Exchange, and, after some few cheers, the procession moved on their foriorn tramp through the city to the muric of a band.

### HORRIBLE MURDER IN MIDDLETOWN. PA.

MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Nov. 15, 1873. Terrible excitement was caused here by the report that a murder had been committed in this vimity. About six o'clock last evening while Abranam Beam, an aged farmer, residing about three ham Beam, an aged larmer, residing about three miles from Middletown, was engaged cutting corn in his barn with a hatchet, two negroes entered, seized the hatchet and struck him on the heat with it, causing instant death. They then left the barn and proceeded to the house, the inmates of which, an old lady and gentleman, seeing the murderers approach, one of them naving the hatchet, looked and barred the doors and windows and deiended themselves, causing the negroes is hatchet, locked and barred the doors and windows and desended themselves, causing the negroes in dy. An alarm was spread and the murderers are being pursued with a prospect of bonor castured.